

## SCIENTIFIC NOTE

**The Genus *Codophila* Mulsant in North America (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae).**—The modern classification of the Carpocorini was worked out by Tamanini (1958, Mém. Mus. Civico Storia Nat., Verona, 6: 333–388). According to his scheme the tribe can be divided into three genera: *Dolycoris* Mulsant, *Carpocoris* Kolnati, and *Codophila* Mulsant. Under these genera he realigned the known palearctic species, the major change being the replacement of *Antheminia* as a subgenus of *Codophila*. Puchkov (1964, Kéys Ins. Europ. U.S.S.R., 1: 840–845) has treated *Antheminia* as a distinct genus; however Professor Tamanini (pers. comm.) does not agree that this is warranted. The genus *Codophila* Mulsant is represented in North America by two species: *Codophila remota* (Horvath) 1907, n. comb., and *Codophila sulcata* (Van Duzec) 1918, n. comb. Both species belong to the subgenus *Antheminia* Mulsant.

## CODOPHILA Mulsant 1866

Type Species: *Codophila varia* (Fabricius) 1794

Diagnosis: *Codophila* differs from *Carpocoris* in having a short ostiolar sulcus while in the latter the sulcus is long and drawn out almost to the metapleural edge. Torre-Bueno's (1938, Entomol. Amer., 19(3): 141–260) key to the nearctic genera is inadequate for the separation of this genus. *Codophila* will key to couplet 31 satisfactorily but there it is best differentiated from *Coenus* Dallas and *Hymenarcys* Amyot & Serville by its acute and reflexed antero-lateral pronotal margins. Torre-Bueno's statement (p. 225) that *Hymenarcys crassa* Uhler has strongly reflexed pronotal margins is in error.

## Subgenus ANTHEMINIA Mulsant 1866

Type Species: *Codophila lunulata* (Goeze) 1778.

Diagnosis: The subgenus *Antheminia* can be distinguished from *Codophila* s. str. by its reflexed pronotal margins, whereas in the latter the margins are entire.

*Codophila remota* (Horvath) 1907, new combination.

*Carpocoris lynx*, (Fabricius). Stål, 1872. (Pt. 2) Kong. Sven. Vetén.-Akad. Handl. 10(4): 33–34.

*Carpocoris remotus* Horvath, 1907, Ann. Mus. Hun. 5: 296. [Syn.]

*Carpocoris lunulatus*, (Goeze). Kirkaldy, 1909. Cat. of Hemip. (Heterop.)

Diagnosis: Scutellum entire; connexivum concolorous; color usually pale green or yellow with a red tint on the corium, mature individuals have dark vittae on the head and anterior pronotum.

Food Plants: *Chrysothamnus* spp., *Medicago sativa*, *Cirsium undulatum*, *Salix* sp. *Descurainia pinnata*.

Distribution: Colorado (Type Loc.), Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, North Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Alberta and Northwest Territory, Canada.

*Codophila sulcata* (Van Duzee) 1918, new combination.

*Carpocoris sulcatus* Van Duzee, 1918. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 8(7): 275-276. [Syn.]

Diagnosis: A pair of black or darkened, short excavations, one on either side of the median at the base of the scutellum; connexivum maculated; straw colored, occasionally with a red tint on the corium; four, black, ray-like vittae present on the head and anterior pronotum. Many of the characters which Van Duzee presents as diagnostic for this species were found to be unreliable when a large series of specimens were examined. These include the lengths of the antennal segments, proportions of head and scutellum, and the color of the corium. As noted by Van Duzee there is no material difference between the genitalia of the two species. The male genitalia of *C. remota* is figured by McDonald (1966, Quaest. Entomol., 2: 7-150).

Food Plants: *Descurainia pinnata*, *Erodium cicutarium*.

Distribution: California (Type Loc., San Diego Co.), Nevada, Baja California del Norte, Mexico.

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**A new northern record for *Philotes sonorensis* (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae).**—*Philotes sonorensis* Felder and Felder is one of the most colonial butterflies of the Pacific slope. Its unusual color pattern, biology, and distribution have attracted a great deal of attention. Most of what is known about it has been summarized in recent papers by Langston, 1965, J. Lepid. Soc. 19: 95-102 and Shields, 1973, Bull. Allyn Mus. 15: 1-16. As of 1973 the northernmost locality reported for *P. sonorensis*, as well as one of the best known, was the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River at 600 feet elevation, near Auburn, Placer County. This area is scheduled to be inundated when the proposed Auburn Dam is built.

On April 22, 1974, a new colony was discovered in the mid-elevation Sierra Nevada, establishing a new northern limit to the known range as well as an altitudinal record for northern and central California. This locality has subsequently been verified by O. Shields, J. Scott, R. Wells, and others. About twenty specimens have been collected and breeding has been confirmed. The precise locality is: Bowman Lake Road, from Lang Crossing of the South Yuba River (elevation 4483 feet) to at least 1.5 miles north along the road (elevation circa 4900 feet maximum) and as far as Washington (2600 feet) downstream in the gorge of the River. Lang Crossing is 1.5 miles north of the junction of